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MAY, 1838.

[No. 5.

COLONIZATION MEETING IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

AGREEABLE to public notice, a meeting of the members and friends of the American Colonization Society was held on the 10th of April, 1838, in the session-room of the first Presbyterian church in this city, to consider the affairs, and aid the object of that Institution; and after statements by the officers in regard to the extent of the financial embarrassments of the Society, and of the present condition and prospects of the cause of African Colonization, both in the United States and in Africa, it was on motion, resolved, that Messrs. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, and the Secretary of the Society, Mr. GURLEY, be a committee to prepare an Address to the people of the United States, in behalf of the Institution, and such resolutions as they might deem expedient, and to report the same to a subsequent meeting.

An adjourned meeting was held in the same place, on the evening of the 7th of May, when CHARLES F. MERCER, M. C., was called to the chair, and the Rev. R. R. GURLEY appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were then submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the magnitude and benevolence of the cause in which the American Colonization Society is engaged, and the financial embarrassments which now retard its operations, and the powerful motives which now urge it to improve the condition of the settlements under its exclusive care in Liberia, should induce its auxiliaries and friends, everywhere to increase immediately their contributions to its Treasury.

Resolved, That without such contributions it will be impossible for the Board of Managers either to discharge its existing obligations, or to introduce into the seaport and other principal towns of Liberia under its sole management, such improvement as their circumstances require.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the friends of this Society, in every part of the Union, to call forthwith public meetings of their fellow-citizens, on its behalf, and to adopt efficient measures in aid of the object and funds of this Society.

Resolved, That the clergy, universally be requested, annually to invite, on or near the 4th of July, the attention of their respective congregations, to the cause of this Society, and to solicit contributions for its benefit.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board of Managers to employ as soon as practicable, competent agents in every portion of the Union, to explain the views and promote the great interests of this Society.

Resolved, That in the view of this meeting it is of great importance to encourage the citizens of Liberia in their agricultural and commercial pursuits, and that the plan first suggested by Judge WILKESON, of Buffalo, New York, of purchasing one or more ships, to be sold to individuals or companies of free and enterprising colored men, residing in Liberia, or who are resolved to settle in that Colony, and who will agree to man these ships with colored men, and run them as packets between that country and some port or ports of the United States, and to pay for them by conveying emigrants therein, from time to time, to the settlements in Liberia, promises great advantages to the cause, and should be carried into complete effect at the earliest possible period, by the friends of the Society, and that the several Colonization Societies throughout the Union be invited to encourage and assist this project.

Resolved, That it be recommended to call a meeting in this city to aid the objects and funds of the Society.

Resolved, That in the view of this meeting, an early convention of the friends of this Society is desirable, and that it be recommended to the Board of Managers to consider the propriety of calling such a convention, to be held in the City of Washington, before the adjournment of the present Congress.

The subjoined address was reported by the committee, and adopted unanimously. On motion,

Resolved, That the Chairman of the meeting and others present be requested to sign this address, and that such other signatures as conveniently may, be obtained to it.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

When the resolution relating to the project of Judge WILKESON was submitted to the meeting, that gentleman explained fully and in a very interesting and impressive manner, the nature of his plan, and the great benefits he anticipated to the free people, and to the cause as connected with the elevation of the colored race, from its adoption.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, M. C., expressed his thanks to the author of the plan, and discussed it as being admirably adapted to promote the great ends of the Society. He considered it a fortunate conception, and one which must produce great results.

MATTHEW St. CLAIR CLARKE and the REV. R. R. GURLEY, also advocated the plan, and each stated his firm conviction that it was a

project meriting immediate and liberal support. Judge WILKESON declared his purpose to devote much time to the object, and his hope that it would be carried early into effect.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPELLED by a sense of duty to a great cause, the undersigned address the People of the United States, in behalf of the American Colonization Society, and appeal to them with confidence for contributions to its Treasury.

This Society has existed about twenty years. In its formation, the wise, the humane, and the patriotic, from nearly every State and section of the Union, were united. Distinguished individuals from the North and the South, concurred in the principles on which it was founded. The scheme of African Colonization had, before the origin of the Society, received the consideration and sanction of the General Assembly of Virginia. It had met the approbation of Mr. JEFFERSON, who, while President of the United States, sought by correspondence with foreign powers, to promote the object. But no plan of action was adopted until December, 1816, when a few individuals, united only by the ties of a common benevolence and patriotism, in convention at the city of Washington, organized the American Colonization Society.

The exclusive object of the Society, is to colonize with their own consent, in Africa, or elsewhere, the free colored population of the United States; and its Constitution declares, that to effect this end, it shall act in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject. Among the earliest measures of the Managers were, the adoption and presentation of memorials to the State Legislatures and to Congress. To the liberal arrangements, made by President MONROE, with the Society, in the execution of the act of Congress, of the 3d of March, 1819, empowering the Executive to remove to Africa, all Africans, lawfully captured by the cruisers of the United States, and to extend to them for a reasonable time, protection and support, was the Society indebted, in part, for ability to found the colony of Liberia; and the occasional visits of our armed vessels, to that Colony, the spot selected by Government, as a home for recaptured Africans, has contributed to the encouragement and self-respect of its citizens, and to their security against attacks from slave traders, and the barbarous African tribes. Nor has this arrangement proved of less advantage to the Government, than to the Society.

Had it been possible to carry into effect the act to which we have referred, without the aid of the Society; it must have been by the employment of an armed force on the African coast, and at an expense, far beyond the amount of appropriations, which have been made for the object, and without the benefits to those regarded in the humane provisions of the act, derived from their incorporation with a free, civilized and Christian community.

Cherishing at all times the hope and belief that the plan of African Colonization, would finally be sustained and completely executed by the

Governments of the country, the Society, has, nevertheless, thus far, derived its principal pecuniary support from auxiliary associations and individual benevolence. It early encountered objections founded upon opposite and contradictory opinions, and urged from opposite portions of the Union. In the extreme North it was pronounced a device of the South to strengthen the institution, and perpetuate the existence of slavery. In the extreme South it was long regarded with distrust, as covering designs other than those avowed, and hostile to the true policy and interests of that section of the country. Hence, for several years, the proceedings of the Society, excited no deep general interest, and its means were extremely inadequate to the importance of its enterprise. Nothing was yielded by the Society of resolution or hope. "There was," say the Managers in their tenth report, "a moral grandeur in the design itself, which rendered the mere possibility of its accomplishment, a motive sufficient to justify every possible exertion. It presented itself in relations infinitely important to those whom it would remove from our shores; was seen connected with the domestic happiness, social order, political strength, and all the higher interests of our country, and seemed to offer the only hope of rescuing Africa from the slave trade, and imparting to her tribes, whose sable aspect is but the shadow of a darker mind, the pure and undying light of our religion. In the operations of the Society, it was obvious, the principal difficulty must be encountered at the outset. That a few enlightened citizens might be induced to furnish the means for exploring the coast of Africa there was reason to hope, and a favorable report from those delegated for this purpose, could not fail to secure aid for the emigration of such intelligent and energetic adventurers, as have never been found wanting to enterprises of an arduous and dangerous character. Every practical movement of this Society would draw public attention to its plans; and if successful, exhibit evidence of its utility, which no developement of a theory, however plausible could produce. Thus reflection would be excited, and the objects of the Society become better understood; a knowledge of their nature would secure belief in their importance; the spirit of charity would advance with the progress of conviction; truth and time would soften down prejudice, and the thoughts which dwelt at first in the breasts of a few, might finally enlist the sympathies and command the powers of the nation."

These predictions, have, in a good degree, if not to their full extent, been verified. The purchase of the territory, since named Liberia, and its occupation by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States; the noble defence of their new homes by the first settlers under the command of ASHMUN, against the combined forces of all the neighboring tribes; the sufferings, the writings, the achievements, during six years administration of the affairs of the Colony, of this extraordinary man; the clearing of the wilderness, and the sudden springing into life and beauty, on that barbarous shore, of towns and villages, adorned with the works of an industrious, and the arts and institutions of a civilised people, becoming more prosperous, useful and happy—these demonstrations of the success of the experiment of the Society—these evidences of its wisdom and philanthropy, made a deep impression on the public

mind. The funds of the Society were increased, and its friends multiplied. Auxiliary associations, many of which were State Societies, were organized. The press and the pulpit became enlisted in the cause. Appeals were made for it in the churches of nearly all denominations, on, or near the fourth of July, and collections taken up for its benefit. More than half the State Legislatures of the Union adopted resolutions in its favor. Prejudice and opposition began to retire from the field, and the scheme of the Society to be sustained, extensively, and with vigor, by the reason and sentiments of the country. The annual income of the Society rose to nearly fifty thousand dollars. Urged to extend their operations by zealous friends, by numerous applications for emigrants, and by the most encouraging representations of the condition of the Colony, the Managers, during the years 1831, 32 and 33, incurred heavy expenses, and went (in full confidence that the Public would sustain them) somewhat beyond the means in their treasury, in the outfit of several expeditions with large amounts of supplies and numerous emigrants. Debts, which before the close of that period had commenced in the Colony, but of which the Society was left in ignorance, became suddenly and greatly increased, and the institution found itself at the commencement of the year 1834, involved in debt to the amount of nearly fifty thousand dollars. From this it might have been easily relieved, by the united and energetic action of its auxiliaries and friends, but a disposition already existing in several auxiliary State associations, for operations partially separate from those of the Parent Institution, with the view of planting communities in Liberia, under their special regulations, gained strength from the pecuniary embarrassments of the Society, and finally resulted in mutual arrangements, by which this Society, on condition that a certain per cent. of the collections of those auxiliaries should be paid into its treasury, yielded, to the influence and exertions of those auxiliaries, some of the most liberal and wealthy portions of the Union. The State Society of Maryland, sustained by the munificent appropriation of \$200,000 to its object by the Legislature of that State, had already become independent, and founded its Colony at Cape Palmas. The joint Societies of New York and Pennsylvania retaining still an auxiliary relation to the Parent Society, have proceeded with their own resources to establish their settlement at Bassa Cove. The auxiliary State Societies of Mississippi and Louisiana, imitating the example of those of New York and Pennsylvania, are engaged in planting a settlement on the river Sinoë. These facts are stated by the undersigned, not to condemn or discuss the policy they involve, but to show how the National Institution still remains in circumstances of embarrassment, and without means and power to fulfil obligations already incurred, make due improvements in its Colony, or conduct forward with the energy it deserves, both in this country and Africa, the enterprise to which it stands pledged before the United States and the world.

Indications, decided, are becoming apparent, that the discussions which have been excited in most parts of the country, in relation to the Colonization Society, will finally contribute to its advantage, by demonstrating the soundness of its principles:—at the North, by producing conviction that in the cause of this Society alone, as a scheme of benefit

to our colored population, can the citizens of the whole country, for a long period, if ever, be expected to unite; at the South, by exhibiting the Society as relying solely for success on the free consent of all concerned—disturbing no rights, and winning its way only by the force of reason, the love of union, and the persuasives of general humanity.

And what has been accomplished, with the blessing of Providence, under the auspices, and mainly by the efforts, of this Society? Upon a distant and barbarous coast—where ignorance and superstition have for ages involved our nature in darkness; where the slave trade has seized its victims and perpetrated its atrocities—more than **FOUR THOUSAND** emigrants from these United States, acquainted with our language, arts, customs, and religion have been established. Crime and cruelty retreat before them. The stranger approaching this shore where pirates so recently found a refuge for their guilt, is struck with surprise and awe to see this wilderness converted into the home of civilized men.—Eight settlements (the largest of which, Monrovia, contains five hundred houses) adorn a line of coast of about three hundred miles. What is their condition—what their prospects? Their smiling farms and villages—their school-houses and churches—their vessels of commerce—their legislative councils and courts of justice—all testify to their general prosperity. Their press sends forth, periodically, intelligence of their proceedings and success. To different points of the coast, vessels built at the wharves of Monrovia, convey the articles of American and European skill, in exchange for the gold, ivory, camwood, the precious gums, and various products of that vast and fertile country—thus inviting the native population to turn from the worst of traffics to agricultural pursuits, and a lawful commerce. Nearly thirty white missionaries, from the principal religious denominations in the Union, are aided and protected in these settlements, while devoting themselves to the great work of instructing the heathen in christianity, and building up, amid these abodes of vice and cruelty, the Church of the living God.

It has been reported by a gentleman, lately Colonial Agent in Liberia, that probably an African population of one hundred thousand have felt something of the benign influences of the Colony. The chiefs of the country solicit the means of education for their people, and the sons of some of them are already in the Colonial schools, enjoying its advantages. Colored missionaries have already been prepared for usefulness in the Colony, and at no remote period, we may expect many such to go forth from its seminaries, and preach to the uncounted tribes of interior Africa, that Gospel which turns from idolatry and sin, and brings to light both life and immortality.

We make our appeal then, to our fellow-citizens of the United States, in behalf of the American Colonization Society. For want of funds its credit is injured, its operations retarded. While we trust that increased energy will be given to the efforts of kindred and subordinate associations, we must express the opinion that the claims of this Society are the most immediate and urgent. A National Institution, and the Parent of all others, organized for the same purpose; the first to commence the great work of African Colonization; which sustained itself under the misfortunes, and surmounted all the difficulties incident-

tal to first attempts, for its accomplishment ; that has enrolled among its officers and benefactors eminent names from nearly every State of the Union ; founded, and from its origin conducting its operations, at the seat of the General Government, thus possessing peculiar advantages for diffusing information and exerting a moral influence throughout the Union ; the Guardian of the best interests of a Colony, remote, of recent existence, and still dependent in many respects upon its counsels and its aid—whatever impairs its strength must weaken auxiliary Societies, and to add to its resources and prosperity must advance the success of the **WHOLE CAUSE**. We call upon our countrymen of every political and religious creed to come forward with contributions to the relief of this Society, to grant it the means of more powerful action. We urge them to consider whether the scheme it presents is not adapted to allay the dangerous excitements on the most difficult question that can agitate the country, and thus give stability to the Union ; to confer vast and enduring benefits on two races of men and two continents ; to suppress the slave trade ; to open new sources of profitable commerce ; to extend the influences of freedom and civilization, and to bring one quarter of the world, now prolific in crime, and darkened by superstition, under the dominion of christianity. We ask, shall this scheme be abandoned? Shall the Colonies, which this Society and its auxiliaries have planted—for which American citizens of heroic virtue and blessed memory have sacrificed their lives, that stand, lights, in the unbroken darkness of ages, which has shrouded the race of Ham foretoking its redemption and summoning this nation and Christendom, not to leave unvisited by their bounty, those whom God includes in the purposes of His love,—shall these Colonies be left to perish, or sink into barbarism through our neglect? Could Providence reveal the causes working in its mighty system for the weal or wo of nations,—could coming ages stand present to our sight, impressed with the marks of improvement and grandeur, which we trust time will engrave upon them, no Christian, no American heart would remain unmoved by the evidence exhibited, that this scheme of African Colonization involves interests of deepest concern to this country, to Africa and to mankind ; that it is the orient star of hope to living millions, and millions more that must soon come after them, to walk in the shadow of the same eclipse of the intellect and the heart, and sink beneath the weight of the same untold calamity, until the lands of tropical Africa, shall by the policy of this Society, bear the monuments and cities of civilization, and the people who dwell there, learn to worship and obey the true God, and lift up their hands in praise toward His Holy Temple.

CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Va. *Chairman of the Meeting*,
 LEVI LINCOLN, of Massachusetts,
 GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, of New York,
 ABRAHAM VANDERVEER, of New York,
 THOMAS B. JACKSON, of New York,
 WILLIAM H. NOBLE, of New York,
 BERNARD BICKNELL, of New York,
 HENRY VAIL, of New York,
 ABRAHAM P. GRANT, of New York,
 JOHN EDWARDS, of New York,
 JOHN H. PRENTISS, of New York,

SAMUEL BIRDSALL, of New York,
ALBERT GALLUP, of New York,
TIMOTHY CHILDS, of New York,
SAMUEL WILKESON, of Buffalo, New York,
JOHN T. ANDREWS, of New York,
MARK H. SIBLEY, of New York,
H. B. PORTER, of New York,
OBADIAH TITUS, of New York,
HENRY A. FOSTER, of New York,
WILLIAM ALLSTED, of New Jersey,
JOHN B. AYCRIGG, of New Jersey,
JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, of New Jersey,
THOMAS J. YORKE, of New Jersey,
CHARLES C. STRATTON, of New Jersey,
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey,
JOHN J. MILLIGAN, of Delaware,
WALTER JONES, of the District of Columbia,
FRANCIS S. KEY, of the District of Columbia,
THOMAS HENRY, of Pennsylvania,
THOS. M. T. MCKENNAN, of Pennsylvania,
GEORGE M. KEIM, of Pennsylvania,
CHARLES McCLURE, of Pennsylvania,
HENRY LOGAN, of Pennsylvania,
ROBERT H. HAMMOND, of Pennsylvania,
WALTER S. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania,
JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia,
JAMES GARLAND, of Virginia,
WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia,
WILLIAM MAXWELL, of Virginia,
JOHN TALIAFERRO, of Virginia,
LEWIS WILLIAMS, of North Carolina,
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky,
JAMES HARLAN, of Kentucky,
EDWARD RUMSEY, of Kentucky,
JOHN CHAMBERS, of Kentucky,
JOHN WHITE, of Kentucky,
WILLIAM W. SOUTHGATE, of Kentucky,
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky,
RICHARD H. MENEFEE, of Kentucky,
JOHN POPE, of Kentucky,
JAMES TAYLOR, of Kentucky,
J. R. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky.
JOHN W. CROCKETT, of Tennessee,
JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee,
ELISHA WHITTLESEY, of Ohio,
SAMSON MASON, of Ohio,
JOHN W. ALLEN, of Ohio,
JOSEPH RIDGWAY, of Ohio,
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio,
DANIEL P. LEADBETTER, of Ohio,
ALEXANDER HARPER, of Ohio,
WILLIAM HEROD, of Indiana,
ALBERT S. WHITE, of Indiana,
GEORGE H. DUNN, of Indiana,
HENRY JOHNSON, of Louisiana.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH.

The eloquence of the subjoined speech will attract the admiration of every reader. The importance of the views which it presents well deserves the serious consideration of every friend of the Colonization cause, and especially at a time like the present, when that cause is jeopardized by want of concert among its advocates—an influence which only can cast any doubt upon its prospects. We do not, of course, concur in the opinions expressed by the speaker, of Independent State action, though they are connected with an avowal of his continued friendliness to the Parent Institution. As Mr. B. does not coincide with the Society which he addressed, in their purpose of extirpating that Institution, it may be hoped that so able a friend of African Colonization will lend his powerful aid to the adoption of some plan for harmonizing the efforts of the several Societies throughout the Union:

Substance of the Speech of the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, before the Maryland State Colonization Society, Feb. 2, 1838.

At this late stage of our meeting, Mr. President, and after hearing the full and able presentation of our cause, to which we have all listened with delighted attention, it would be exceedingly unbecoming in me to attempt a regular defence of the Society whose annual meeting this is, and of the immense interests staked upon our success. I shall be excused, however, in offering a few considerations, not yet suggested, or not, perhaps, sufficiently insisted on, which may serve still further to show the grandeur of our enterprise, and the deep importance of the crisis at which we have arrived in its progress.

No sentiment could be more congenial to my feelings, than that expressed in the resolution I have been requested to submit—of cordial sympathy in the success of our great sister Societies in the work of Colonization. I have long been convinced that this scheme was of proportions too vast, to be managed in all its greatness by any single board; that the interests involved were too great to be trusted to a single series of experiments: and that the principles on which the case proceeds are too diversified to be capable of successful application by any single organization. Although, therefore, I have been, and am, the firm friend of the Parent Society at Washington,—and being so, have deplored its reverses, and now cordially rejoice in its returning prosperity,—I was one of those, who, at a very early period, labored for the production of an independent action on the part of other Societies, as being imperatively required, by all the great interests involved. And now,—while in looking around me, I see, or think I see, that if our efforts to secure this principle of separate action had unhappily failed, we should be in a position incapable, amid the storms which have assailed us, either of success abroad or defence at home,—I am still sincerely the friend of the great central board, and should as sensibly regret its withdrawal from the field, as the failure of our own cherished principle. In the same manner, when I look to those independent Societies, which, since ours, have sprung up, and are continually springing up over the face of the country,—I rejoice to behold in them the successive development of principles and grounds of action, which, though they all terminate in

one result, yet each reaches that result by a different process. Especially, as it regards the united societies of Philadelphia and New York—the board of this Society, and the individual who now addresses you, have a right to be “partakers of their joy,” as we were not idle laborers with them, in communicating the original impulse which founded their flourishing colony, and sent out their first emigrants.

The truth is, that if the fact of Colonization be a good thing to the emigrant, to the country which he colonizes, and to that which sends him forth; or, if for either one of these three signal advantages, it be pronounced good to send colonies to Africa, we must be content to agree in the good and allow the utmost latitude in the mode and reasons of action. We are not able to fathom the whole depths of future time; and therefore let us act with modesty and candor as well as with perfect conscientiousness. The friends of Colonization north of us, may favor this great attempt for reasons which those south of us may entirely reject; and we in the centre may proceed on grounds quite different from those on either extreme; while the parent board may find it most advisable to take its stand upon principles somewhat different from all. In this one point we all agree, that the necessities of the world, and the strong dictates of wisdom and humanity, require the planting of colonies of blacks from this country in Africa—and to that grand object we all direct our energies. Sir, it gives me peculiar pleasure to bear this open testimony, and to be the means of thus fully committing this Society, to those sound and liberal sentiments.

For ourselves, the good people of this commonwealth must be expected to look with intense interest at any scheme of operations, which is avowedly directed in such a manner, and to such results, as must affect one-third of her entire population, and through these, the wealth, the public order, the social state, and the political relations of the whole community. Nor is it to be concealed, that the peculiar geographical position of Maryland, and the vehement contentions of these unhappy times, give to the subject before us, an unusual importance, and to the public sensibilities regarding it a greatly increased keenness. After what we have heard to-night, I shall not attempt to speak particularly of the principles, the spirit, or the aims of the abolition party. I fully believe that their principles are false, their spirit in the highest degree fanatical, and their aim wholly unattainable. No principles are more clear to my mind, than that slavery never can be, and never should be attempted to be abolished in this country, except in a manner exceedingly gradual, and then unaccompanied with the grant of political and social equality to the blacks, but attended as far as possible with foreign Colonization. This conviction is, I think, universal throughout the slave country. But at the same time, there is a considerable, and of late years a growing party, which, deterred by the greatness of the difficulties and sacrifices which the enterprise involves, or not convinced of the general injustice, impolicy, and unprofitableness of a state of slavery, deny the necessity of abolishing it at all. For our part, Mr. President, we do not, nor does your Society, nor does our commonwealth, con-

sent to the principles of this party. It must indeed be confessed that the atrocious conduct of the abolitionists, has greatly increased this party, and greatly weakened ours throughout the country; and that it would scarcely be prudent to attempt the application of any principles of gradual emancipation—perhaps it would be unwise even to argue them before the people, in the face of such a storm of fire and brimstone as is now sweeping over the North. But this, sir, is what I would say: not only is the Colonization cause the great platform on which the friends of the country and of man everywhere, may meet and unite; but especially in this commonwealth, at the present moment, every consideration should impel every class of our citizens to rally around this enterprise, and carry it forward with constancy and vigor.

This idea appears to me, to be unspeakably important. The abolition fanaticism is not a national, nor even an indigenous monster. It is a foreign, an *English* scheme, engendered more in hereditary animosity to this republic, than in any enlightened, or even serious regard for the interest of humanity, not well understood. I can solemnly declare, after much personal experience, that I found no man in England who seemed to be half as attentive, or half as much excited in regard to the evils of British slavery, diffused almost everywhere over their immense colonies, and everywhere more terrible than any that exists in any part of the United States, as all seemed to be upon this subject as it affects us! Evils they can cure, and which are personal to themselves, are little regarded, and except in the West India Islands not even cared for; while their bowels yearn over us with inexpressible tenderness, and language fails them to express their horror for that in us, which in themselves disturbs not their lightest slumbers.

The party with us, is but the reflector of this foreign malignity, and every sentiment of patriotism and national wisdom should impel us at the same time that we rebuke this anti-national spirit at home, and despise and defy it from abroad, to take out of the way of our immediate fellow-citizens, who may be less thoroughly acquainted with the posture of affairs, every temptation to mingle in the cry against the country, and every inducement to do aught that even in appearance could give countenance to our enemies, either at home or abroad. Heretofore the people of this State, have gone forward calmly, steadily, and nobly. Great unanimity of sentiment, great fixedness of public opinion, has everywhere exhibited itself; and we behold the blessed result, in the total freedom from all commotion, and every scene of violence in all our borders, in times and upon subjects, that convulse nearly all our sister communities. Let us preserve this honorable distinction. And that we may do so, let us cherish the grand interest, which perhaps more than all things else confers upon us our present enviable peace and unity. Who is there that doubts what must immediately ensue, if the favorable progress of this cause be arrested—or worse still, if it be divorced from the State policy, which has given it so much strength, and the State patronage which has made it so stable, and be thrown open again in the whole imposing greatness of the subject for discussion, and settlement, in our pulpits, through our presses, be-

fore our popular assemblies, in our courts of justice, and in our legislative halls? We have by its settlement, effected a great compromise of all the conflicting interests and views which enter into the composition of Society, as it exists with us. Let him who would disturb it, at the present moment, that he may more rapidly advance the cause of freedom, be considered the enemy of freedom itself! Let him who would unsettle the grand experiment whose successful issue we are ready to command; because our plans too much incline towards ultimate emancipation, be considered the enemy of the State, and of all the interests whose advocacy he would desire to be esteemed! As it regards the commonwealth of Maryland, this cause may justly challenge her confidence and gratitude, rather than sue her reluctant and scanty bounty. For it has conferred upon her present blessings, which no man can too highly appreciate; it promises to her the peaceful and fortunate solution of the most difficult and agitating of all the problems which disorder society; and it secures to her name and institutions, a redoubled glory and perpetuity, on either shore of that vast ocean beyond which her wisdom and goodness have reached to rebuild the noblest emblem of human supremacy and majesty, an empire in which laws reign, and men are happy!

In whatever light we regard this subject, it grows upon our contemplations, into proportions of surprising grandeur. How short is the span of time run over, since the whole interest which it excited was locked up in a few devoted hearts; when the meditations of a score or less of great minds, and the prayers of as many fervent spirits contained the secret history of these august plans, which to-day Senates receive as fixed principles of wisdom, and States engraft upon their settled codes—and which another age will hail as the glory of this, and the grand engine of enlarging the bounds of knowledge and civilization! This is the progress of all that is truly great; it is the mode in which God himself proceeds. The small seed hardly visible in the palm of the child's hand, is by and by, the lofty tree, whose branches shelter, and whose fruit nourishes mankind. The feeble impulse stricken by celestial power from some trembling heart, swells onward and upward into an overflowing sentiment, that sweeps before it the venerable ruins of departed ages. The idle question of mere names and words, as judged by the stern and erring tribunal of human power, is in truth the very point, in which all earthly blessedness and all heavenly glory lie secretly involved. And so with us, another sacred lesson is exhibited, rebuking all contempt of the day of small things, and putting to shame that restless, daring, and impatient ignorance, that will not be guided in its prompt and vehement madness, even by the wisdom which cometh from above.

From the point which we have reached, we look back, almost with awe, to the slight agencies upon which so great results have been staked. We look around us, and we confidently demand,—can the black race, can the great interests of the nation, can the Christian feeling of the country afford to part with our principles, or to give up our succor, or to surrender our victories won over so much prejudice and

ignorance? We look forward—and our appeal is to the nations, to posterity and to God; and we abide the issue in joyful confidence. We are laying the foundations of republics, where liberty may dwell in safety, when the altars around which she is worshipped now, are left desolate; they who would obstruct our labors are her foes. We are upholding what forty centuries have not been able to produce, a civilized people of the race of Ham, they are the enemies of a third part of mankind who would stop our progress. We are toiling for what the world never yet saw, a powerful, well-ordered, enlightened State within the tropics; the earth itself, if it could utter its voice, would rebuke the folly that dares to resist so great a purpose. We are planting the Gospel of God, where a wide and effectual door is opened to our attempts, and where if we be hindered, that Gospel is excluded from millions of souls; let their blood be required, not of us, but of those who in the name of Christ deny him to those who stretch out their hands and raise their piteous lamentations for the long delay of his promised coming. We see already, almost the certainty of complete success in these magnificent designs. We have planted germs; we know not which will bear fruit, nor can we read the future to foretell that any will grow into a free, civilized, Christian state of tolerable power. But this we know, that the moment one city, one single city of free civilized, Christian blacks, is planted near the equator, on the Western coast of Africa, then the mighty prize is won! From that instant, the whole problem in all its complexity and vastness as to the black race, is solved. The slave trade dies, the civilization and conversion of Africa is fixed; the destiny of the race of Ham redeemed; the equatorial region of the earth reclaimed; and the human race itself launched into a new and glorious career, of which all the triumphs of the past afford no parallel. Ages may be required to render all these triumphs perfect; but ages are nothing, when continents are the subjects of their tuition, and nations sit their willing pupils. Once plant the leaven thoroughly, then fear not but that it works. Remember Plymouth. For a hundred and sixty years from its settlement, light had not scaled the Alleghanies, though almost visible from its rock. Their summit reached, in less than thirty years more the tide had already crossed the Mississippi. Who doubts that it will one day penetrate to the shores of the Pacific? The facts of history are but the illustrations of a profound philosophy.

Let us for a moment reverse the subject. Suppose we intermit all our efforts, and leave the vast interests staked upon them to the decision of chance or to the guidance of those adverse influences, which exert already so severe and bad a pressure. The most casual glance at the evils which would ensue, is enough to fire every heart amongst us with redoubled zeal in the cause in which we are embarked.

There is no point upon which the entire slave-holding States are more united in opinion, than that there ought not to be any attempt to liberate the slaves without a certain and immediate prospect of an emigration somewhat proportioned to the number set free. It may not be of especial consequence to Maryland, at the present moment, whether our liberated slaves remove to Africa or to New England; nor indeed

whether the black race, as a point of state policy, be removed, free or bond. But I believe there is no difference of opinion in the commonwealth, that the interests of the whites, as well as those of the blacks, both bond and free, are by no means favored, by accumulating still further, the free colored population amongst us; but that on the other hand the strongest argument of a popular kind that could be used for the total extinction of slavery, would be proof that thereby the whole black race could be removed from the State. I concur to a great extent in the wisdom of this popular sentiment: being thoroughly persuaded, after much examination of the case, that no single fact has proved in all ages more dangerous to States than the existence of distinct races of men in their bosom; that all attempts at amalgamation are immoral and impracticable, and that a harmonious residence together on equal terms has never occurred in any civilized State, where the respective parties were nearly equal, and never can occur while human nature remains unchanged. For us to stop short then, in our fixed and active efforts to encourage the emigration of the black race from this State, is just the same thing as to labor that we may entail on our own State all the evils of that condition of society, which in every past age has been found most unmanageable and dangerous. We discharge a great duty to Maryland, by favoring the progress of things towards a unity of race, and that the white race, no matter how that progress is effected, as touching the question of free or slave emigration. But as we are American citizens, we do a corresponding damage to other portions of the Confederacy by encouraging a slave emigration into them, instead of a free black emigration abroad; and we effect, on the other hand, a good to the whole nation, by favoring an emigration from it of this hostile ingredient. So that, to arrest the current of African Colonization, is to gather and thicken over the southern country, if not also over all central America, those elements of social debility and discord which have proved the most intractable to other ages, and to rob us at the same moment of the only outlet by which the subject can escape, at last, a bloody solution. The intense hatred which has marked the whole conduct of the foreign and northern incendiaries towards the Southern States, affords the most direct and natural explanation of their bitter and unreasonable opposition to African Colonization. They were not content to prove us worthy of infamy and death, and to stimulate the hate of all nations, while they mocked the slave for his too tardy vengeance; they were careful, at the same time, to seek by all means, to reduce us to such extremes, that if in the issue our ruin occurred, their first wish was fulfilled as they rejoiced over our mangled bodies and desolated firesides; or if we triumphed, our necessary severity might enure to the gratification of that other great wish of their benevolent hearts, in our condemnation at the bar of the human race! That wisdom, which is represented by the greatest of poets to be supremely diabolical, consists in the ability "to dash wise counsels."

Nor should we forget, how greatly the difficulties of our undertaking may be augmented by delay; while the speedy and striking accomplishment of the first stages of it, will give certainty and security to all that

remains behind. It is due to the free colored population of the country that they should not be allowed for one moment to entertain the idea, that the pretentious set up on their behalf can ever be realized, especially in any of the slave-holding States. It is emphatically our duty to all concerned to manifest in the clearest and most decided manner, that as in our opinion the best interests of all the parties require their early and permanent separation, so it is not only the clear right, but the bounden duty, and fixed purpose of the community to effect that result; and that all opposing pretensions, whether on the part of the free blacks, or on that of the slaves, or on that of a handful of dissatisfied citizens on either extreme of opinion, must bend before the great necessities of the case. It is our duty to the cause itself to rally round it, and urge it forward, while the obstacles that oppose it are only such, as moral means may overcome. The increasing violence of our enemies; the growing strength of opposite parties which, agreeing in nothing else, mutually denounce us, the one on the pretext that we do not favor freedom enough, and the other, because we favor it at all; the growing excitability of the public mind, upon the whole subject, and the evil tendency of this contention and uncertainty upon the spirit of the blacks; the mixture of questions, which ought to be purely local and municipal in their decision, with national politics, ecclesiastical agitations, and even with questions of war and peace, alliance and treaty with foreign states; all these things show, that our work brooks no unnecessary delay. The accumulation of the Indian tribes on our slave frontier, making doubly defenceless our most vulnerable point, by concentrating upon it a warlike population, hostile to us by reason of hereditary wrong, and more inclined by nature to sympathize with the dark man, than with the pale faces: the growing jealousy of the Spanish-American States along the southern edge of this continent against us; states, in no sense deserving to be called white, and whether we consider the Spanish, the Negro, or the Indian origin of their population, equally inclined to hate, above all races, that illustrious Anglo-Saxon, whose destinies are so deeply staked on ours; the critical state of the immense black population in the West India Islands; and the great, though imperfectly foreseen influence, which future developments in those islands must have upon the Southern portion of this continent, and particularly upon the interests of the black race; the necessity which the very nature of the political scheme on which the great family of European nations in our times regulates its various conflicting and nicely balanced interests, forcing upon them all a ceaseless vigilance over every element which enters into the composition of modern states, and inclining them all to take advantage of every crisis to weaken our posture at home, and to arrest the progress of our principles abroad; these, with other equally urgent exterior considerations, no less than the whole tendency of all our interior affairs, urge us with importunate earnestness to give redoubled vigor to efforts, which by prompt success may disarm so many difficulties, but which lukewarmness and delay may endanger from so great a variety of hostile points.

If we turn our regards to the continent of Africa, no thought of

withholding our hands from this good work, can find a lodgment in any Christian heart, which is not preoccupied with some strange fanaticism. If America has any work to do for the earth—if American patriots are under any obligations to enlarge the boundaries of civilization and liberty—if American Christians are bound by any tie to spread abroad to benighted men, the knowledge and truth of their divine Lord, then above all other lands, is Africa committed to us for redemption; and above all other trusts, that to enlighten and to save her, ought to be considered the most sacred. If the past history of man affords us any rule of judgment for the future, the continent of Africa is destined in some way, and by some race, to be still farther colonized to an immense extent; and if that portion of it inhabited by the black race be colonized by any other than a black race, the native population must inevitably be exterminated. These are the testimonies of all past knowledge; this is the result of all unkindred Colonization. Already in various portions of that great continent, these truths have received and are still receiving additional confirmation; and new interest is imparted to the subject by the conviction, that even now the fate of the black race in Africa itself begins to tremble. For ages the native race has been driven alike from the northern and southern portions of the continent; and now while the Europeans are steadily pressing from both extremities towards the equator, the tribes which perish or flee before their advancing steps, are not themselves the aboriginal inhabitants, but most generally, people of Asiatic origin: who in their turn encroach upon the great interior native race. All the information which the public possesses in regard to that unhappy country, conduces to prove that a large emigration into central Africa, of a civilized black race, within no distant period, can alone suffice to save the black man in his native seats. Whence, if not from us, can such an emigration flow?

And yet, Mr. President, I would not be misunderstood, nor would I utter a syllable that can cause the most irresolute mind to faint. We may fail of draining Maryland of the whole black race; we may fail of making any adequate impression on that degraded class of persons scattered over the central and southern sections of the United States; we may be able to withdraw from the country, only the select and choice individuals found scattered amongst them, leaving the great mass as much undiminished and unaffected, as if no emigration had taken place; and thus we may never be allowed to accomplish the whole extent of good to our beloved country, of which our plans were capable, and for which our hearts yearned. So far we may come short, through the ignorance of wicked men, and the perversity of untoward events. If so, let posterity judge between us and our opponents.

But there are points of unspeakable interest on which we cannot fail. If we be even prevented from doing what we would and might have done for the black race, and the African continent, as well as for our own homes and kindred, much we have already done—much we are in the act of doing, which is beyond the reach of malice to undo, or folly to recall. We have illustrated before the eyes of our countrymen, a noble lesson of practical justice, wisdom, and benevolence: in other

times God may incline their hearts to follow it, and beyond our hopes enable them to do so. We have set before the faces of the free black race throughout the earth, the surest, the shortest, the most effectual way to their own happiness, and to the redemption of their scattered brethren, and their ancestral land; and when the fullness of the time is come, they may yet reap the benefits which now they seem, to so great extent, to be and to deem themselves unworthy of. We have planted communities where laws were unknown before; we have diffused light where the darkness of midnight rested, we have hid the leaven of civilization amid the mass of African ignorance and barbarism; we have sown the precious seed of the Gospel of God, on the face of dark and turbid waters, where misery and sin only dwelt before. These are triumphs of which nothing can rob us; labors over which we have rejoiced, and will still rejoice. It is a work absolutely good, in and of itself, full of mercy and of good fruits, to whatever extent it can be pushed; capable of illimitable development and application, and yet unspeakably excellent in the narrowest possible limit of its exercise. It may embrace nations of heathens, and continents of slaves; it may be diminished to a single village, or like the church of God in its day of darkness, to a single family. But great or small, it has no rule but a wise beneficence, proposes no result but to bless!

Such is our cause. Who shall dare deny to it the favor of God!

COLONIZATION SOCIETIES AND MEETINGS.

DR. DUER, President of the NEW YORK CITY COLONIZATION SOCIETY, having resigned his office, the following preamble and resolution were offered, at the last meeting of the board of managers by the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, the Corresponding Secretary, and on his motion unanimously adopted.

Whereas, President Duer has sent in his resignation, stating that owing to the pressure of other business, he cannot attend to the duties of this society, and expressing his ardent wishes for its prosperity, therefore

Resolved, That while this Society accepts his resignation, they tender him their cordial thanks for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided at the deliberations of the board of Managers, and of the Colonization Society.

The following resolution was also offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered to the editors of papers, daily and weekly, who have generously and gratuitously opened their columns for the diffusion of intelligence on the subject of colonization.

The anniversary of the New York Colonization Society took place on Wednesday evening, the 9th of May, in the Middle Dutch Church. The building was filled to overflowing. Rev. DR. MILNOR presided.

The exercises commenced with an address to the Throne of Grace, by Rev. Dr. Church of New Hampshire. An abstract of the Annual Report was read by David M. Reese, M. D.

Interesting and animating addresses, in support of the resolutions adopted, were delivered by President Fisk, of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Con.—Professor Proudfit, of the New York University, Hon. B. F. Butler, late Attorney General of the United States—Rev. Dr. Cone, of New York—Rev. G. W. Bethune, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. James Buchanan, British Consul.

The services closed with the Benediction, by Rev. President Milledoler of Rutgers College.

The following officers were elected :

President—James Minor, D. D.; *Vice Presidents*—Abraham Van Nest, William L. Marcy, Samuel Nelson, John Savage, Gardner Spring, D. D., John W. Hinton, Nathan Bangs, D. D., Hugh Maxwell, Renben H. Walworth, Luther Bradish, Henry Van Rensselaer, Harvey Eli, William H. Seward; *Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. Alex. Proudfit, D. D.; *Recording Secretary*, Valentine Vandewater; *Treasurer*, Moses Allen; *Managers*—Anson G. Phelps, B. F. Butler, John A. Dix, Israel Corse, Valentine Vandewater, Abraham Keyser, James Donaldson, Francis L. Hawks, D. D., David M. Reese, M. D., Samuel A. Foot, Rev. William Jackson, William L. Stone, Rev. Cyrus Mason, James Monroe, Silas Brown, Francis Hall, Gabriel P. Disoway, John R. Davison, Henry S. Richards, Ira B. Underhill, Josiah L. Hale, Thomas De Witt, D. D., William W. Campbell, Aaron Clark, Thos. C. Doremus, Henry V. Garretson, John W. Mulligan, Lindley Murray, Oliver Bronson, M. D., John Stearns, M. D.; *Executive Committee*—Anson G. Phelps, Gabriel P. Disoway, Thomas C. Doremus, David M. Reese, M. D., Moses Allen, Thomas De Witt, D. D., James M. Gould; *Agent*, Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D.

The following is an abstract of the Report of the Managers:

In presenting to the Society, this our sixth annual report, the Board of Managers cannot perhaps commence in a manner more appropriate than by erecting another Ebenezer, saying, *hitherto hath the Lord helped us*. The husbandman at the approach of the evening, while he revolves in his mind the labors and incidents of the day, feels fully compensated for all his privations and toils, if his expectations have been realized, and the work accomplished, which he assigned to himself in the morning. The agents in the cause of colonization, must, therefore, feel their reward in the success which is obviously attending their exertions. With each revolving year the enterprise in which they have embarked, appears *onward* in its march, by the gradual development of its practicability and excellence. This scheme can no longer be viewed in the light of a problem, yet to be solved; the experiment has been fully made, and the present aspect of Western Africa, contrasted with its former appearance, is a practical commentary on the importance of the project, whether it be contemplated in its influence on the intellectual, or political, or moral condition of the colonies. "Ethiopia is literally stretching out her hand to God," a *cry for help*, perhaps louder than that which reached the ears, and melted the heart of the great apostle, is wafted upon our shores with almost every breeze from that continent.

The following impressive appeal is made by Dr. Savage, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in his letter from Cape Palmas, dated April 4th, 1837; "Oh that the Church of Christ at home could for one moment inhale the moral atmosphere of Africa. Oh that she could stand upon this mount and look down into the valley of dry bones. Oh, could it be but once realized that here is struggling in the grasp of moral death, one hundred millions of human beings; beings with souls immortal. There is no field within my knowledge more promising and ready for a glorious harvest than Western Africa; and yet how neglected." Neither has this cry been uttered in vain. There are now among her tribes more than forty missionaries of different denominations preaching the gospel of peace, and her youth to the amount of hundreds or thousands, are enjoying under the tuition of our teachers, the advantages of a common and christian education; and through their instrumentality, no inconsiderable revolution has been already effected on the physical and moral character of its inhabitants. Through the whole length and breadth of Liberia, her "solitary places are made glad, and her deserts begin to rejoice and blossom as the rose." There you see the colored man walking in the majesty of the citizen, where nothing was formerly heard but the clanking of the servile chain; you see the hall of legislation erected, and the government of law established where formerly the only law was physical force, and the hands of the inhabitants encrimsoned in the blood of each other; you see the ambassador from the court of Heaven, with "words of salvation on his tongue," and the olive branch of peace in his hand, where formerly lurked the slaver, that monster in human form, more relentless than the tiger prowling for his prey; you behold sanctuaries devoted to

the service of the living God, opening their peaceful gates and raising their lofty spires on the very soil which had been polluted for ages by the foot of the dragon of idolatry; the ear is now enchanted with the grateful anthems of praise, where it was formerly shocked with the thunders of the murderous war-whoop, and the Rose of Sharon, that Plant of Renown, is striking deep its roots where recently appeared the unsightly noxious, "heath of the desert."

The Rev. John J. Matthias, who embarked from Philadelphia as our Governor during the last summer, gives the following account: "We arrived at Bassa Cove after a voyage of about forty days; we found Dr. McDowell the colonial physician, well, and the colonists generally; agriculture is better attended to than formerly; the other day I saw a fine field of rice of ten acres; the government house is in a delightful and picturesque situation, commanding a fine view of the ocean, and of two beautiful rivers as wide as some parts of the Delaware between Trenton and Philadelphia. I informed the inhabitants of Edina of my instructions relative to the traffic in ardent spirits, and that unless they abandoned it they would not be received into our government; they then resolved to submit to our laws, and I administered to them the oath of allegiance. One thing is certain, we have *no intemperance here*. I am more decidedly in favor of colonization than ever. The colored man in this country is incomparably happier than in America, whether he is there a slave or a free man. The climate is better for him; the soil is better, and the road to wealth and science, and respectability is open before him. Was it not for the process we have to pass through, I would consider this as one of the finest climates in the world. It is now Christmas, and when you in New York are suffering from the cold, the country with us is dressed in the richest garb. Our colony is marching *onward* in a most satisfactory manner, and I wish that our friends could visit us, and see the change which takes place in the colored man when removed from the influence of prejudice and caste. The Abolitionists of our country cannot be more mistaken than in their opposition to the colonization cause."

The advancement of this scheme for meliorating the condition of the oppressed African has been more rapid during the past year, than in any preceding year since the commencement of the enterprise. Seven vessels have been chartered and sent out with emigrants from the various local societies in the United States, for the reinforcement of their several settlements in Africa. In the month of December, an expedition consisting of 84 colonists, a large proportion of them emancipated for the purpose of colonizing, embarked for our settlement at Bassa Cove, and about the same time an expedition was fitted out by the Maryland Society for their flourishing colony at Cape Palmas, the embarkation of which is thus described in their colonial journal—"Seldom have we witnessed a more beautiful day than the 23th of November, the day in which 85 emigrants set out for their future home in MARYLAND in Africa. Many were the joyous faces of the most fair and intelligent ladies of our city, with the clergy also, and some of our most influential citizens who attended to witness the interesting scene." It also added in their report "that a great change has evidently taken place among the free people of color within the last year: that more than 120 had applied for a passage to their colony, 85 of whom were sent off."

In the autumn of 1836, a colony was founded by the State of Mississippi, called *Mississippi in Africa*, and Mr. Finley, the agent of that society, communicates the following interesting intelligence:—"We are progressing prosperously in the colonization enterprise in Mississippi and Louisiana, notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassment of the country; that a single planter in that State had directed all his slaves, 170 in number, to be emancipated, leaving his immense fortune valued at \$400,000 to the colonization society; that another planter, after preparing all his slaves for freedom, by employing a religious teacher to instruct them, has emancipated them, and is now providing them with supplies for their outfit, and happy residence in Africa."

The Louisiana Colonization Society have recently purchased a large territory on the African continent, bordering on the Mississippi settlement, for the purpose of founding a colony for the free population of their State.

Virginia also promises speedily to rise in her strength for the prosecution of this enterprise, and at their last annual report, adopted the following resolution: "That they hold themselves in readiness to establish a new settlement in Africa, to be called *Virginia*, as early as the necessary means shall be placed at their disposal."

The board therefore see nothing to discourage them in their efforts for improving the condition of the colored race by colonizing. Probably no enterprise of the same magnitude has been prosecuted in our world with equal success, and less expense, or disaster, or disappointment. All the calamities which have been hitherto experienced scarcely admit of a comparison with the appalling difficulties encountered by the pilgrims at Plymouth, or the colonists of Jamestown, Virginia.

They cannot conclude this report, and do justice to their own feelings, without renewing their expressions of gratitude to the friends of Africa, for the pecuniary aid which they have afforded them during another year. Notwithstanding the unusual pressure, which has been felt by every class of our fellow-citizens, and which has arrested in some degree the progress of kindred institutions, yet, through the smiles of a benignant Providence, and the liberality of their patrons, they have been sustained in the prosecution of their enterprise, and the addition of emigrants to their colony has probably been as great as would conduce to the real interest of the cause. They would particularly cherish a most affectionate recollection of the liberality evinced by the ladies, who have honored them with their own names as life members, and also with the names of the pastors of their respective churches, as members or managers, by which means the funds of the society have been replenished, and additional respectability and influence given to the institution.

The Board would by no means detract from the excellence of other associations which adorn our country or world. Each must be regarded as important in its own sphere; each constitutes a wheel in the same magnificent moral machine, and the successful revolutions of one tend to facilitate and expedite the revolutions of the other: yet that society which is designed not merely to meliorate the miseries of the afflicted African, among ourselves, and elevate him from his long and low depression, but also to pour the radiance of divine truth on a vast continent, cannot be considered inferior in its importance to any other. Whether we regard the benevolence of its character, or the benignity of its consequences, it is entitled to a position at least as prominent, and to a patronage as liberal as any other which appears in the ranks of philanthropy.

A series of republics, erected on that barbarous shore, replenished with a free and happy population, the counterpart of our own magnificent republic, and bearing the names of New York, of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, of Mississippi, of Louisiana, of Virginia, and other states which hereafter may generously erect them, would go down to all future time a monument of our patriotism and piety, more imperishable than pillars either of marble or of brass. And most cheerfully will this board continue to occupy the humble station of almoners, to an enlightened, generous public, for improving the condition of this interesting but injured portion of the family of man.

Instead, therefore, of relaxing our exertions, as if our work was accomplished, let us press on with renovated resolution and zeal, in the prosecution of our object until the modern African, enlightened and regenerated, and redeemed, resumes the exclamation of his kindred in former ages—I AM BLACK, BUT COMELY; until the "KINGS OF SHEBA AND SEBA," with their subjects, are pressed into the ranks of the "sacramental host," until "KEDAR and CUSH," other descendants of Ham, as was predicted by the seraphic Isaiah, have brought THEIR FLOCKS, AN ACCEPTABLE SACRIFICE, to the altar of our God; until the inhabitants of the "rock sing, and the shout is heard from the top of their mountains, that the kingdoms of Africa, and of the earth, have become the kingdom of our Lord, and of his Christ, to whom be glory forever."

On the 10th of April last, a meeting was held at the Court House of Wayne county, Penn., for the purpose of organizing a County Colonization Society, which was accordingly formed under the title of the "Wayne County Colonization Society," auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers were chosen:

President—Hon. Moses Thomas; *Vice Presidents*—Hon. James Manning, Richard Lancaster, Esq., Jason Torrey, Esq., John Mumford, Esq., John Woodward and Alva W. Norton; *Secretary*—Ephraim W. Hamlin; *Treasurer*—Amzi Fuller, Esq.; *Managers*—Rev. H. Curtis, Rev. L. Mumford, Earl Wheeler, Esq., Thomas Fuller, Esq., J. B. Walton, Walter S. Vail, T. H. R. Tracy, Osborn Olmstead, R. L. Seely.

J. Neal, Lucius Collins, Esq., John Torrey, George Bush, Erastus Wright, Thomas T. Hayes, Thomas Spangenberg, Esq., Col. W. Greele, Enos Woodward, Vene Lee, Paineas Arnold and Edward Jenkins; *Executive Committee*—Rev. H. Curtis, Rev. L. Mumford, Thomas Fuller, Esq., E. Wheeler, Esq., T. H. R. Tracy, E. W. Hamlin, John Torrey.

On the 27th of December, 1837, the West Alexandria Colonization Society, auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Society, was organized, and the following officers were elected:

President—George Wilson; *Vice President*—David Frazier, Esq.; *Directors*—Thomas Byers, George McDonald, John Pollock, William Faris, James Persley; *Treasurer*—A. R. Howe; *Secretary*—Andrew Yates.

On the 27th April, 1833, a meeting of the Chartiers and Canonsburgh Colonization Society, was held at Canonsburgh, (Penn.) and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Rev. J. B. Pinney for his able, eloquent and triumphant defence of the cause of African Colonization, in his recent debate in the vicinity of this place with Dr. F. J. Lemoyne, the advocate of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to Professor Lee of Washington, who, on account of the unexpected detention of Mr. Pinney, stepped forth and advocated the cause of African Colonization, in a very satisfactory manner.

Resolved, That we feel bound to make increased efforts for sustaining the Pennsylvania Colonization Society in its noble and benevolent enterprise.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to solicit donations and subscriptions in aid of this great cause. Dr. J. V. Herriett, John McFadden, George A. Kirk, Henry Snyder, W. H. Buffington, John Johnston, Col. James Miller, Alexander Murdock, Moses Walker and William McClelland were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That the Rev. William Burnet, be invited to deliver an address on the subject of Colonization on the 4th of July next, and that the Rev. Alex. Mc Cahan be his alternate on the occasion.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings and resolutions be transmitted for publication in the Colonization Herald, and in the papers of this vicinity.

LOUISIANA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Louisiana State Colonization Society was held at New Orleans, on the evening of the 2d May. In the absence of the President, Dr. E. H. Barton presided. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Finley, the agent of the society, presented a statement of its efforts to purchase a tract of country in Liberia, to be called "Louisiana in Liberia," and the operations of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, in the purchase and settlement of a tract of country which they call "Mississippi in Liberia."

The following resolution was introduced by Rev. Mr. Parker, seconded by Mr. Dolbear, and adopted:

Resolved, That while the Colonization Society's operations, like the operations of all great and complicated moral movements, are liable to objections, yet those objections admit of a satisfactory answer.

The resolution was sustained by Mr. Parker, in an able and eloquent address, and enforced by appropriate remarks from Rev. Mr. Lawrence.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year. The Hon. Alexander Porter, late of the U. S. Senate, was elected President; J. A. Maybin, Corresponding Secretary; John S. Walton, Treasurer. Thirteen Vice Presidents were chosen, among whom we observe the names of the Hon. H. A. Bullard, Gen. Philemon Thomas, and several others of the most distinguished men in the State. The Board of managers comprises twelve members. The Society resolved

to hold a meeting on the 4th of July next, and requested Seth Barton to deliver an address. In case he should decline, or be unable to comply with the request, the Executive Committee were authorised to appoint a substitute.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ohio, to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, dated

MAY 29, 1838.

I am now instructed by the directors of our Colonization Society, to write you, on our prospects, and to ask the American Col. Society through you, for an agent in this region of country. We have been struggling for the last four or five years, against the current of abolition which has been setting strong against us. Our region of country has been literally flooded with abolition agents and publications. You are aware that we are but a short distance from *Oberlin Institute*, where they manufacture the *article* by wholesale. They spring up like mushrooms, and overspread the land, and their pestilential breath is scarcely less withering than the *Bolton Upas*. The efforts of our Societies have been paralyzed; and as societies have ceased to act, and old societies are broken up, many have deserted us, and (although it is to be lamented) we have had to meet the enemy single handed, because there was not concert in action amongst us. The last winter, a young man of the Methodist order, a preacher, of fine talents, arose in the midst of us, and came to the determination to defend the cause of Colonization and to make inroads upon the enemy; he has carried the war into their camp, and he has been very successful—he is a powerful reasoner, and with all a good logician; has taken great pains to inform himself on the subject; he is better informed of the movements of the abolitionists than many of their own lecturers; he has met in debate, not a few of their champions, who are professional men, (clergymen and lawyers) and has invariably put them to flight; they even admit themselves, that he is too **LOUD A GUN** for them, as they express it. He has this spring commenced forming societies, and a reaction is taking place. The abolitionists feel very sensibly the strength he has brought against them, and I think their cause is evidently on the wane in this region. Now, sir, will not the Parent Society give this man, Rev. —, an agency for the North part of Ohio, for one year, with a salary that shall be equal to his labors? He has a small family, and is poor, has labored for the great cause the winter past, and is now in the field without pay, except a small pittance, which he receives as a circuit preacher; he rides his circuit, and preaches regularly, which together with his lecture and debates, compels him to speak twice and thrice a day.

I do not know that Mr. — would accept of an agency, but believe that he would, from the deep interest he takes in the cause.—

The Western Reserve (as the north part of our State is called,) is the hot-bed of abolition. He has been raised with us, and better than a stranger, does he know our wants. I do think it would be for the interest of the Parent Society, to employ him or some other agent for this section of the country. I do believe, that the labors of an authorised agent would be the means of pouring a large revenue into the Parent Society, which will ultimately cause Ethiopia to stretch out her hands.

We have just formed, in this township, a Colonization Society, numbering about 400 members, males and females, and none but can affix their own signatures. There is another society in a small village within the boundaries of this township, of about 100. We have taken hold with renewed energy, and our course will be onward. You shall hear from us from time to time—hope to take up a collection during the summer, that shall do honor to the cause, and rejoice the hearts of some of the poor colored Africans. We want some cheap publication on the subject of Colonization, to circulate in our Society, please inform me which is the best for our purpose.

If the Annual Reports are not too voluminous, we should like to receive a few of the last, or all of them. Could they be obtained? Please give an answer.

Yours respectfully, &c., &c.

OPINION OF COLONIZATION.

We copy from the Harrisburg Keystone of May 23, the subjoined letter addressed to a citizen of Pennsylvania, and communicated for publication to the editor of the Washington Examiner. The writer was several years ago a distinguished member of Congress, and has a high reputation as a jurist and a christian. Testimony in favor of Colonization from such men as Mr. FORWARD, may console its friends for the numerous misrepresentations of its principles which are circulated by ignorance or malice.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1837.

“DEAR SIR: The cause of Colonization is, I believe, one of the most interesting to all true friends of man—in other words, to all true christians, that now engages the attention of the civilized world.

The great experiment is being made, whether the colored race are capable of self-government. Should this experiment succeed, as I am confident it will, the strongest, the only apology for slavery will be taken away. The cause of liberty and education is gaining ground all over the earth, and with it, the force and influence of christian charity. Our holy religion is at last freed from the fetters of tyrants and impostors, and the simple truth, with its creative and humanizing power is winning its way to the dark places of the earth. Nations are becoming better acquainted with each other, and if it shall be made certain that the African race are competent to self-government, slavery cannot

long withstand the reprobation of mankind. It must be abandoned.— There are other considerations which strongly influence my mind upon this subject I look upon free colonies in Africa, as the surest, if not the only means of reclaiming it from barbarism, by introducing the useful arts, and with them the principles of christianity—itsself the only true basis of equal liberty and free government. For no such liberty or government ever existed but in a christian nation. The ancient republics were free in name only. In practice they were cruel tyrannies.

“In a missionary point of view, I regard the existence of educated and christian colonies in Africa, as an object sufficiently important in itself to deserve the patronage of the American people. I have been astonished that they were not seen in this light by the thousands of intelligent and good men who, under mistaken notions of their character and purpose, have been led to oppose them. I am as decided a friend of abolition as they can be, but I view the scheme of colonization as the best and surest way to accomplish it. No other means appear to me to afford the slightest prospect of attaining their wishes. For after all that can be said in this matter, the question whether the slaves of the south are to be set free or remain in bondage, must be decided by the masters of those slaves.

“Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

“WALTER FORWARD.

“Robert R. Reed, Esq.”

From the Colonization Herald.

GENERAL REMARKS ON LIBERIA.

NO. 1.

SIR: According to request, I beg leave to submit the following remarks and reflections on the cause, and Liberia, for your perusal, to be used wholly or in part as you think fit. It is now more than four years ago, during Mr. Cresson's visit to Scotland, that I became interested in the cause of African Colonization. From the first examination into the nature and merits of the scheme, its multiplied and important bearings on Africa and her expatriated children everywhere, I felt convinced that the enterprise comprehended within its scope every circumstance calculated to ensure success to the two great objects it sought to benefit. And now after a residence of three years and a half in the colony of Liberia, I see nothing essentially necessary to prevent its accomplishment. The two great requisites for its success being, in America, a support commensurate with the great ends it contemplates; in Liberia, a judicious administration.

The plan of immediate abolition which proposes to proclaim, unconditionally and at once, freedom to the captive, is in the abstract peculiarly pleasing and satisfactory; appealing as it does at once, and with scarcely any reflection, to many of the most powerful feelings and sentiments of the human mind. Benevolence is a noble and godlike

feeling, but to be productive of its happiest effects it must act under the guidance of our rational faculties. It produces the *impulse*, but not the best *mode* of performing the action. It is not enough that we relieve the slave from the misfortune of physical restraint, we must at the same time and by the same act, provide for the right exercise of faculties hitherto uncultivated and now unchecked. This I conceive is obtained by the plans of the Colonization Societies. It will be my endeavor in the following remarks, to show what share Liberia has in the accomplishment of this object.

Liberia, like every thing else, has been praised to a degree incompatible with the physical and moral elements of its constitution, and on the other hand vilified as worse than a community of convicts. The impartial visiter has but to remember the materials, and the comparatively small amount of means placed at the disposal of the societies, and he will not hesitate to award to the managers of those institutions his most unqualified approbation for the wisdom and energy of their plans, and to the colonists, admiration at their progress. He will not fail to be struck with the correctness of conduct and unaffected dignity of deportment of those holding official situations, with whom he may be brought into contact; as, for example, the simple courtesy and civility, without any affectation or parade, with which the Lieutenant Governor performs the duties of his station. Let him attend the courts of justice, conducted solely by the colonists themselves; the strict decorum which prevails, the ingenuity of the arguments, the frequent appeals and close acquaintance with some of the standard law books, the patient and calm investigation of the judges, and he will at once admit, that the people in whose mental development he is thus taking an interest, are making rapid strides in the theory and practice of self-government. Let him attend their houses of worship, making due allowance for a little noisy declamation, and he will not fail to perceive that the pulpit orator in Liberia feels that he occupies a high, novel and important station in relation to his hearers, and the peculiar circumstances with which they are surrounded. He will hear them urged to a greater purity of life and conduct, placed conspicuously as they are in the eyes of the world, and accountable to God for the moral influence they may exercise on the natives around them.

He will be delighted to hear them draw an interesting parallel between their own colonization and the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, with the important lesson drawn therefrom and applied to themselves; that as long as the Israelites continued obedient and submissive to the divine laws, they prospered, but were subjected to punishment on the neglect and infringement thereof. And moreover, believing that Providence will overrule all things for their good, to extend the spirit of Christian forgiveness for any injuries they may have received in the land they had left. But still further, let the inquirer follow them into the circles of domestic life, and observe the comfortable condition of many of their houses. Converse with them on the state of the colony, its external and internal relations, the causes that tend to retard or advance its prosperity; and he will feel no hesita-

tion in drawing the legitimate inference, that there exists in sufficient abundance, the necessary materials, under judicious guidance, to secure for them a respectable place among the enlightened communities of the earth. Indeed if there is any thing to complain of in the moral constitution of the colonist when thus left in great measure to the impulses of his own nature, it is rather an apathy, which requires rousing up, than a want of capacity to be despaired of.

Of the literary tastes and abilities of the colony, the *Liberia Herald* has for some years back afforded pretty fair specimens. The present editor is in a great measure a self-taught man, and many of his articles bear the impress of an active and reflecting mind. Among the entirely uneducated men, there is one who deserves special notice. He was, before emigrating, a barber in Norfolk, Virginia, and has been in the colony some years. During more prosperous days, when commercial speculations were very profitable, he carried on at the same time the trades of blacksmith, baker, merchant and hotel keeper. But more than all these, he practises as an attorney, and although he can neither read nor write, there are few of his more learned brethren of the faculty, who like to enter the lists against him. He carefully and accurately commits to memory those clauses in his books bearing on the cause of his client, by having them read over to him by his clerk—so that in the course of his pleading, when called on for his authority, he at once refers the honorable court to the page, chapter, section, &c. of Blackstone, or the Revised Statutes of Virginia, opens the book at the place marked, and *appears to read* accurately the quotations referred to. His eloquence, although setting all the rules of grammar and rhetoric, (as might be expected) at defiance, still being characterized by strong good sense and shrewd logic, adding to these a portly figure, somewhat dignified mien, and a pair of green spectacles, makes him no despicable opponent. He is, to boot, a staunch friend of the oppressed, and has often rescued their rights from within the grasp of the learned sophistry of his fellow practitioners—and is always to be found a strong advocate in favor of the government. Those who have been in the habit of visiting Monrovia, will at once recognize the individual alluded to. Many others might be adduced who have shown strong minds called forth by circumstances; nor is there any want of professors of the healing art, who from mere reading have formed pretty correct notions of diseases, and made themselves useful to the physicians appointed by the Society; and notwithstanding they have, from the necessity of the case, resolved themselves into the medical faculty of the University of Liberia, and appended M. D. to their names, still from the progress and industry of one or two in particular, I regret that they could not by some means be enabled to attend a course of medical lectures.

Indeed the colonist once settled in Liberia evinces by his conduct, his habits of thought and action, and by his pursuits, that he feels himself to be without any misgivings, at once "a man and a brother." His faculties are put forth to keep up with the march of civilization, fully and freely, unchecked by the withering influence of prejudice or ridicule. Indeed both are forgotten, except when some individual

happens to come among them, who demands by his conduct a degree of respect on account of his complexion which is not due to his good sense. There have been such cases, and the colonists have shown their own moral superiority by treating them better than they deserve. The children, so far as I have seen, learn rapidly under judicious tuition; and judging of the progress of the native boys under the care of the Baptist missionaries, Messrs. Mylne and Crocker, generally speaking, they are equally apt. They learn to write easily, and their perception of the relation of numbers is stronger than is generally believed of the native African—the chief difficulty with them, being to retain them long enough at school. There was a little hesitation on the part of the chiefs to commit their sons solely to the care of the missionaries, but the feeling was fast wearing away before more favorable impressions.

The system of education is still insufficient for the wants of the colony. An institution to teach the higher branches, and thus supply good teachers for the primary schools, would accelerate the diffusion of knowledge much more rapidly.

Aware of the importance of this consideration, Rev. Mr. Seys, the superintendent of the Methodist Mission at Monrovia, who is ever indefatigable in his efforts to promote the good of the colony, had opened a school in the church, under his own care, with a view of endeavoring to supply the deficiency until further aid shall be sent from this country. The people are fully aware and desirous that education should keep pace with Colonization, thereon hinging the success and safety of the colony; and for the attainment of this object, I have no doubt they will give what aid they can.

R. McD.

VERMONT CIRCULAR.

The voice of our able and unfaltering ally, the Vermont Colonization Society, is again raised in behalf of the good cause. It is the voice of reason, of patriotism of humanity; and will, we trust, be heard throughout the land. The good sense and good feeling of the subjoined circular cannot fail to impress the mind of every candid reader in favor of African Colonization:

To the People of Vermont generally, and the Clergy in particular.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The lapse of another year has shown more conclusively the importance and desirableness of prosecuting the work of colonizing on the western coast of Africa. Education, morals, government, and all the enterprises of civilized Society, are progressive.—The diseases of the climate are found to yield to the remedies and the regimen which experience is daily pointing out. The climate is no longer an obstacle in the way of the enterprise.

In respect to these things there is ample testimony from physicians, missionaries, visiters, and colonists; men whose observation, good sense, and integrity, claim our regard. If we consider the difficulties necessarily incident to the formation of colonies on a distant shore, and remote from civilized regions, we shall not wonder that no more has been accomplished; and if we compare these colonies with others, si-

milar in their leading characteristics, we shall rather wonder that so much progress has been made. The history of no other colony furnishes results so encouraging in the same time.

To the Christian philanthropist this enterprise appeals with the strongest claims. Millions of heathen men—the uncivilized tribes around—may in this way, and perhaps in no other, be brought in contact with civilization and the gospel. When we consider the deplorable condition of these tribes—made, through ignorance and superstition, the prey of their own vices and of inhuman traffickers, whether of their chiefs or slavers bearing the Christian name, surely a share of our sympathy for a world lying in wickedness should be directed to them. If men in India, Greenland, and the Sandwich Islands are confessedly objects of our fellow feeling, why are not these tribes even more? And if it is wisdom to direct our charities in a channel where the smallest means will accomplish the greatest good, where is the field in the wide world so inviting as this?

Looking at the welfare of those who emigrate to these colonies from our shores, we are satisfied that the benefits are great. An opportunity is presented for every enterprising and industrious man to gain a livelihood for himself and family, to educate his children in useful learning and piety, to obtain the rewards of industrious labor, and to do all this with the delightful thought, I am a *free man*. Is there any such facility here? The answer is obvious:—Slavery and the prejudices growing out of it still exist, and interpose for the most part a fatal barrier to the attainment of such ends. That these ends are obtained and enjoyed by those who have emigrated to Liberia, is a fact, whatever contradictory assertions have been made by the enemies of Colonization.

The existence of slavery in our country is an appalling evil. How can it be removed?—is a question where the wisest and best men have met with insurmountable difficulties. The nature of our government and the provisions of its constitution are such as preclude the hopes that might be indulged under a government of a different form. Hence the efforts for the abolition of slavery which now stand in opposition to the Colonization Society, instead of approximating towards the object, only remove it to a greater distance. But the Colonization Society has accomplished in relation to the evil, a good; however small it may be in comparison with the evil, it is a good which may be seen. And it has opened a way in which good may be done, limited only by the means which benevolence and patriotism shall put in requisition. Those who go are raised from the evils of slavery and the prejudices connected with it. Their removal proportionably diminishes the evil of slavery at home. Every colonist adds to the strength and influence of the colony, which must eventually become an empire. And the influence of a Christian empire on the African tribes, cannot but be unmeasurably great and good. Nor are these various good influences in the earlier and later stages of the enterprize to be estimated, as to the rate of increase, by the same rule. The difference, we apprehend, will be as great as between an arithmetical and geometrical ratio. The be-

ginnings of things are usually small in their degrees of accumulation, and in their later stages they as usually rush to their accumulation.—The united efforts of good men in this enterprize would illustrate anew this truth.

Fellow citizens of Vermont, of every denomination, and the clergy in particular, you are respectfully urged by the great interests of our country and the claims of injured Africa, to use your influence to cause contributions to be made in your respective places of worship, on a sabbath near the 4th of July, in aid of the American Colonization Society. Such contributions may be paid over to Daniel Baldwin, Esq., of Montpelier, Treasurer of the Vermont Colonization Society, and will be by him remitted to the Parent Society.

ELIJAH PAINE, *President.*

Williamstown, May 28, 1838.

P. S. Editors of newspapers in this State, friendly to the cause, are requested to give the above one insertion. E. PAINE.

COLONIZATION NEWSPAPERS.

Our readers will recollect that at the last annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That this Society will encourage the establishment in this District of a weekly newspaper, to be devoted in part to the cause of African Colonization, and that it be recommended to the friends of the Society throughout the Union to extend their patronage to such paper, as well as to do all in their power to increase the circulation of the African Repository.

In the month of February last, Messrs. Etter and Bayne of this city, commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper entitled "*THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN, devoted to the promotion of just views in literature, humanity, liberty, politics, African Colonization and religion.*" This newspaper is under the editorial charge of the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, and has been so far encouraged as to authorize a confidence that it is permanently established. The importance of its leading topics, the variety of its contents, and the known ability of the editor, strongly commend it to general patronage. It is published every Friday morning, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 13th street at *three dollars* per annum, payable in advance. The following notice of the paper is from the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, of May 26.

Christian Statesman.—A weekly paper, under this title, devoted principally to the cause of Colonization, and edited by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, was commenced in Washington City about three months since. Mr. Gurley is too well known, throughout the Union, as the zealous and efficient agent of the American Colonization Society, to require any communication from us. Our object in noticing the Statesman at this time is, to state that Mr. Knight, the travelling agent for the publication, is now in Lexington, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers; and in no way will the friends of Colonization more efficiently promote the cause they have at heart, than in giving the Statesman such a support as will secure to it a permanent and vigorous existence.

The Colonization Herald of Philadelphia, which at first was published once a fortnight, is now published once a week, on an enlarged sheet, under the title of the "*Colonization Herald and General Register.*" New vigor has been infused into its columns, and its miscellane-

ous contents are various and interesting. Its publication offices are No. 27 Sansom street, Philadelphia, and 118 Vernon street, New York—terms two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The Maryland Colonization Journal, instead of being published only once in two months as formerly, is now published on the first day of every month. Publication office corner of Market and St. Paul streets, Baltimore—terms one dollar per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

[From the *Christian Statesman* of May 18.]

From the last Colonization Herald we take the following extract, which we have read with but little surprise or regret. Standing in the relation that Society does to the Parent Institution, it might have been more candid and more generous to have expressed these sentiments at another time and in another way; but as they are entertained, it may be well that they are expressed. The Editors of the Herald say—

“Intimations, and indeed positive assertions have been made, that the several State Societies, which have to a certain extent pursued an independent course, have crippled the power of the Parent Society, by withholding from its Treasury the money which would otherwise have flowed into it. This is a fallacy. The money collected in these States, and the colonies founded in Africa by them, are direct gain and accessions to Colonization, but they are not abstractions from the Parent Society, which under the former systems and organization of its auxiliaries would not have collected a tithe of the sums obtained in the several States by societies representing the people, and possessing their confidence. There was no separate or independent State action, by which New England was lost to the Parent Society, and New York in part seized by rampant abolitionists.

“A parent must have the ability, and show ever the readiness to counsel and aid and foster into full usefulness the efforts of his children. A head must display forethought, prudence and energy, if it is to guide and govern. Our Parent and our head, with excellent intentions, has not given the necessary incentives to action.

“Stated, cold and formal appeals are not sufficient. The people must be roused by visitors, (agents) instructed by the press, encouraged in one place by being fully apprised of the noble doings and success in another, and made to sympathize by means of regular and constant intercourse and interchange of sentiments with each other.”

Our opinions differ widely from those of the writer in the Herald; and as his article consists altogether of assertions without argument, we might, perhaps, be content to place our own in the opposite scale.—But, indeed the facts in the case (of which the author of this article appears to be ignorant) will show that the continued embarrassments of the Parent Society, are owing to *causes* which are much easier to expose, than to cure. In the years 1832 and '33, the Parent Society (censured as it had been by friends whose zeal was little tempered by prudence, for excessive caution, and reproached for inactivity, when the whole country was waiting, as it was said, to assist them by generous contributions) sent more emigrants to Liberia than have been sent in the four years since by all auxiliary societies, if not more than the total number since removed to Africa. It adopted this course in compliance with the importunities of friends, and in confidence, that these friends and the

public would sustain them. Its expenditures were a few thousand dollars beyond its means, and a debt still greater, incurred without the knowledge of the Managers in Liberia, added to its heavy responsibilities. What, in this time of difficulty and discouragement, when the enemies of the Society rejoiced, and its defenders were fainthearted, was the conduct of those whose only complaint of the managers of the Institution, to that hour had been, "you are too timid, prudent, calculating, confide too little in the benevolence of the country"? A sudden change came over them; they saw new lights; things had been mismanaged; they magnified the difficulties; they talked loudly of the imprudence; they whispered their want of confidence in the wisdom and *energy* of the Society. Separate State action, not independent, only partially separate—still auxiliary, could alone in their view save the cause. They were still the devoted friends of the Parent Society. Their plan would add greatly to its resources, and must increase its strength. They destroyed public confidence to a great extent, in the General Society, and then turned the effects of their conduct into an argument to be kindly urged with the Society, why it should yield to their designs. They insisted that their policy alone would meet the approbation of the people they represented; that it was the only practicable mode by which the Parent Society could obtain relief, and that it would give a powerful impulse to the cause. The Managers of the Parent Society made the desired concessions, while several of them earnestly contended that the policy was unwise in principle, though it might be expedient from circumstances.

We have never doubted that it had been far better for the cause, had its friends remained as at the origin of the Society—united. Certainly, the benefits promised from their plan by the advocates of separate action to the Parent Society, have not been realized. But whether this opinion be correct or not, it must require other reasons than any we have seen adduced, to prove that a smaller amount of funds had been raised, or less good been effected in this country and in Africa, had the friends of the Parent Institution, (when they found it embarrassed by efforts put forth from a generous desire to meet their own wishes, and satisfy every reasonable expectation of the public) stood firmly by it, and nobly exerted themselves for its relief, than has been realized by the new policy then first invented and proposed, of the separate operations of Auxiliary Societies.

Thus much we have deemed due to truth and justice. We trust what we have written will not be interpreted as recrimination. Error and inconsistency do not always imply unworthy motives, and if they did, we should pardon something to the imperfection of humanity.

We might add, that duties are often reciprocal, and if the Parent Society is bound to encourage, to excite and to guide, there may be self-confidence that cannot be taught, and a waywardness that allows of no control. We presume that the friendly admonitions of the Herald will not be lost upon the Parent Society.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Our annual appeal last year to the Reverend Clergy of the United States in behalf of the American Colonization Society was more urgent than that of its predecessors, and, we regret to add, less successful in bringing funds into the Treasury. This disappointment was not, we believe, the result of diminished zeal on the part of friends to whose exertions the cause of African Colonization stands so largely indebted. The general derangement of the money concerns of the country, to say nothing of other co-operating causes, may sufficiently explain the comparative smallness of the contributions to the Society during the past year, without resorting to the supposition that those to whom its benevolent and Christian aspects particularly commend it, have become insensible to its importance. But whatever reasons may be assigned for the poverty of the Society, the existence of it is undeniable, and that too, to a degree which loudly invokes the efforts and the aid of all who desire its continuance. That its principles are daily gaining strength in public favor, and that new indications are constantly furnished of their successful operation, there are the most encouraging reasons to believe. But it is also true that it cannot proceed without money. The patriotic, the wise, the good, and the pious may unite in bearing testimony in its favor, and in attempts to waken the country to its support: the Society may vindicate the testimony thus borne, by pointing to a christian republic founded on a heathen shore, and peopled by a prosperous and advancing community, which but lately was a portion of a proscribed and unhappy race: and the Society may, too, strain every nerve to improve the condition of the emigrants, to animate their energies, and to augment their numbers. But if the means by which these objects are to be accomplished are withheld, vain must be the labors of the Society, and fearful the fortunes of the Colony. Every motive which could prompt the appeal of the last year to the Reverend Clergy, now exists in redoubled force.

On the ministers, then, of every Christian denomination in the Union we respectfully, but earnestly, call to bring the subject of African Colonization before their respective congregations, on some Sunday near the ensuing fourth of July, and to take up and remit contributions for its benefit. On them must the Society mainly rely, in this critical juncture, for the progress of the greatest scheme of combined benevolence and patriotism to which any age or any nation has ever given birth.

WEST INDIES.—The Times (printed in Barbadoes) of the 17th of April, states that the three estates, Governor, Council, and Assembly, have all determined to abolish the apprenticeship system, on the 1st of August next.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The Kingston (Jam.) Despatch, of Jan. 27th, says: 'We are informed that another slave vessel, captured by one of Her Majesty's cruisers, with about 180 slaves on board, was brought into Port Antonio, on Thursday afternoon.'

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